

## LAWS, REGULATIONS DEFICIENT

# Nursing Home Scandal Looms

## Soviets Silent On Grain

Harvest Again  
To Fall Short

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Soviet Union has imposed a virtual blackout on news of this year's grain harvest, which Western specialists here predict is going to be another agricultural disappointment for the Kremlin.

The prediction was backed up Saturday by a report the Soviet Union will shell out about \$500,000,000 in scarce foreign currency for a record order of more than 200,000,000 bushels of sources in Ottawa said Canada is expected to announce the deal in a day or so.

The Soviet press has carried comparatively little news on this year's harvest in a season when "victories" on the agricultural front are normally top news of the day.

Propaganda organs have concentrated instead on wastage of bread, by the Soviet people.

The chief complaint is that some Russians are fattening not only themselves but their livestock on cheap bread.

Crackdown measures—discontinuation of free bread in restaurants and cafes, limitations on per-customer purchases and heavy punishments for peasants who feed their animals baked bread—have received wide publicity.

The Soviet Union's latest agricultural troubles began with the severe winter of 1962-1963 and a delayed spring.

## MAJORITY OF TEXAS HOMES FULFILLS HIGH STANDARDS

The Star-Telegram's series of reports on the nursing home program in Texas, which starts in this edition, was not conceived as a blanket indictment of such institutions and is presented as a public service rather than an attack on anyone.

Indeed, the great majority of homes visited during this newspaper's survey was found to be well built, competently staffed and providing a high standard of supervised care to their elderly residents.

As Sunday's article points out, however, the opportunity exists under current ineffectual laws for sharp practices and abuses which are technically legal. It is this unfortunate and potentially dangerous situation that the series is designed to underscore.

Irregular conditions in the nursing home program were first brought to the attention of the Star-Telegram by a reputable Fort Worth builder, whose nursing homes have been visited in the course of this survey and found to be of good design and construction.

Subsequent articles in the series will describe these high-class homes.

## Finalists Named In Teen Contest

BY BARBARA RICHARDSON

Three Fort Worth girls and two from out-of-town were named finalists Saturday from a field of 23 in the Miss Teenage Fort Worth Contest.

Winning positions for competition in the public pageant Oct. 12 were Catherine Anne Cochran, 16, Charlotte McGuire, 17, and Ruth Ann Simpson, 16, all of Fort Worth, and Marion Carroll Gaines, 16, of Dublin and Cecilia Ann McDonald, 17, of Sterling City.

A group of five finalists will be selected next Saturday from the 25 semifinalists to be chosen from entries received at the Star-Telegram by Tuesday.

After another five finalists are named Sept. 28, all 20 finalists will vie for the crown of Miss Teenage Fort Worth of 1964 at 8 p. m. Oct. 12 in Seminary South's Town Hall.

Finalists named Sept. 7 were Betty Lynn Buckley, 16, Sharon

Jean Eagleton, 16, Leslie Mallon, 15, Teri Diane Teague, 16, and Judy Worsham, 17, all of Fort Worth.

Miss Cochran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean O. Cochran, of 6345 Inca, demonstrated English quick steps in a ballroom dance, "Fancy Pants," with Brice Evans. She is a junior at Arlington Heights High School.

Dublin's contestant, Miss Gaines, played a classical piano selection and accompanied herself on a ukulele while singing a series of Hawaiian songs. The Dublin High School junior is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Gaines of Dublin.

The Sterling City ranch girl

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## Survey Discloses 'Holes' in Program

(First of a Series)

BY THAYER WALDO

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Under present laws and regulations, the state's Texas-sized boom in nursing homes may well end as a major scandal.

That is the prime conclusion to be drawn from an extensive survey of 23 such institutions in nine counties, just conducted by the Star-Telegram.

New nursing homes—designed principally to house the state's needy senior citizens—are being started at the break-neck rate of eight a week.

But some of them are falling down before they can be finished. Others are so shoddily built as to invite disaster. "Fast-buck" contractors make common cause with operators also concerned chiefly with profit margins.

Yet only in rare instances are any of these shocking conditions actually illegal. The jerry-built patchwork of statutes and standards governing the program is simply full of holes that unscrupulous promoters walk through with the greatest of ease.

### MANY HOMES WELL-EQUIPPED

This is not a general rule.

Many fine, well-equipped nursing homes have been and are being built in Texas, by contractors with firm consciences and hard-earned reputations to protect.

And dozens of doctors, nurses, therapists and geriatrics specialists are taking charge of these better homes, to give kindly care and expert attention to oldsters who desperately need such attention.

Still, there are enough glaring examples at the other end of the scale to place a blot—and perhaps a blight—on the whole program.

Here, in quick summary, are the key deficiencies the Star-Telegram's investigation turned up:

1. The State Health Department, charged with basic responsibility for licensing and policing all homes, employs a total of eight inspectors to perform that task. At latest count, there were 922 nursing and rest homes of all types in Texas.

2. Structural requirements are limited to the single specification that walls be built of fire-resistant materials. Nothing is said about reinforcement, kinds of flooring, foundations or the safety factor of built-in fixtures. All such details are left to the inspector's discretion—if he ever finds time to look at the home during construction.

### SANITARY CODE ADOPTED IN 1904

3. A sanitary code adopted in 1904—and copied from an 1893 Pennsylvania statute—provides that the acceptable minimum of toilets, bathtubs and lavatories in a nursing home is one of each for every 20 residents.

4. J. T. Warren and Ed Rogers, deputy directors of the State Health Department's nursing and rest home division, have full responsibility for checking and approving all plans for new structures—yet neither one has any engineering or architectural background.

"We just try to use our best judgment in selecting what appears to be adequate design and sound construction," Warren said.

5. Homes certified as eligible to receive federal-state funds for medical care of the aged—under the so-called vendor program—are visited regularly by members of the State Public Welfare Department's 20-man staff of well-trained inspectors. But these employees are au-

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## Vietnam to End Martial Law

BY DAVID HALBERSTAM

© 1963 New York Times News Service

SAIGON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The government announced Saturday it will lift martial law that was ordered last month during the height of its campaign against the Buddhists, but reliable sources reported a roundup of suspected civil servants, lawyers and even military officers continues.

President Ngo Dinh Diem issued an order to end martial law throughout the country at noon Monday. It has had little apparent effect on everyday life, however, except to increase the number of troops patrolling the capital and other major population centers.

In a separate order, the presi-

dential palace announced elections are scheduled Sept. 27. The elections were previously scheduled Aug. 31.

Reliable sources said those suspected of plotting against the Ngo Dinh family rule—whatever their position—are rounded up in pre-dawn raids. They said the government fears several plots are being made against it.

### THE WEATHER

FORT WORTH: Some showers.  
SOUTH TEXAS: Thunder showers.  
NORTHWEST: Cooler, showers.  
SOUTHWEST: Warmer, showers.



DOWNFALL—Picture shows West Texas nursing home in construction, one wall of which collapsed five months ago. Work on the structure was never resumed.

## Governor Starts Study on Homes

Governor Connally, briefed in detail on the Star-Telegram's finding during a survey of Texas nursing homes, expressed shocked concern and declared that he would start "a full investigation."

His statement was promptly translated into action, the Star-Telegram learned Saturday, when an intelligence officer of the Department of Public Safety visited this newspaper's editorial offices to seek additional information.

"I am grateful to have these

facts brought to my attention," the governor said. "Obviously, it is impossible for any man in this office to be aware at all times of everything that comes under his authority."

"State agencies have proliferated so, in recent years, they are becoming daily more difficult to keep track of. And the legislation on which our nursing home program is based consists of a patchwork of laws passed at various times for various reasons, rather than a unified code."

"Clearly, what you are reporting is a serious situation that deserves a thorough examination from all angles. I intend to see that it gets just that."

Connally added that he felt a standard building code, drafted by the Home Owners Association, might be the most effective way of eliminating shoddy construction.

"Whatever is needed to correct these deficiencies, we're going to do it," the governor said.

## Paper Says Mob Informer Mentally Ill Before Talking

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—A psychiatrist found Joseph Valachi mentally ill just a week before the federal government took the long-term convict under its protective wing as the outstanding authority on organized crime in the United States, the Philadelphia Bulletin said in a copyright story Saturday.

In a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., bylined by staff writers Leonard J. Murphy and Bayard Rustin, the Bulletin said the psychiatrist, Dr. Harry R. Lipton, "examined Valachi two weeks after he murdered a fellow prisoner in a fit of rage at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta."

Valachi was serving a 20-year narcotics sentence.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said in August that Valachi has been giving the government important information about the organized crime syndicate—"Cosa Nostra" (Our Thing)—from the time he was secretly whisked from Atlanta in July 1962, after being sentenced to life for the killing, and kept hidden away by federal agents.

Asked about the Bulletin story, Edwin O. Guthman, Justice Department public information officer, said in Washington:

Story Held True

"The important thing about Valachi is whether the information he has given the FBI about the highly disciplined criminal organization is accurate. Investigation by federal law enforcement agencies has corroborated the general outline of Valachi's

information and a great many details about this organization which holds immense power in many areas of the nation through force, violence and corruption."

The Bulletin did not say what its sources for the story were.

It said that Dr. Lipton, who has served as consulting psychiatrist to the federal prison in Atlanta for the last 26 years, would not discuss his report.

"He (Dr. Lipton) declined to confirm or deny any information about the central findings," said the Bulletin. "In an interview with reporters he limited himself to explaining certain psychiatric situation."

'Delusions of Persecution'

The Bulletin said Valachi was examined by Dr. Lipton in preparation for his defense against murder charges. The story continued:

"The psychiatrist said Valachi was suffering from a 'paranoid

state' which is characterized by 'delusions of persecution.'"

"Since Valachi refused to submit to a second interview, the psychiatrist reported that he couldn't determine whether Valachi was having delusions about supposedly being called a 'rat' in prison."

The Bulletin said Dr. Lipton, who also acts as psychiatrist in most criminal cases from the U. S. attorney's office in Atlanta, "was ordered by the court to give Valachi a psychiatric examination on the petition of Valachi's two court-appointed attorneys, Charles H. Edwards, a former FBI agent, and Osgood O. Williams, now a superior court judge in Fulton County, Ga."

Valachi, who is 60, was accused of assaulting John J. Saupp, 52, a drifter and petty thief from western Pennsylvania with no mob connections.

It was charged that Valachi

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—Star-Telegram Photo by Tony Record

WINSOME WINNERS — Ruth Ann Simpson, 16; Marion Gaines, 16; Catherine Anne Cochran, 16, and Charlotte McGuire, 17, left to right, and Cecilia Ann McDonald, 17, in foreground, won five of 20 finalist spots in the Miss Teenage Fort Worth Contest Saturday at Hotel Texas. Ten more finalists will be named.

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# Controversial Swiss Physician Will Consult With Pope Paul

BY HELEN W. ERSKINE

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Sept. 14 (NANA)—Dr. Paul Niehans, one of the most controversial figures in medical history, has been summoned to Rome for consultations with Pope Paul VI.

Niehans, who developed the much-disputed "cellular therapy," is a member of the papal medical academy. If the newly elected pontiff should decide to seek treatment by the famous Swiss physician, it will be the second time in a decade that a pope has made use of this "miracle cure" for tired bodies.

The late Pope Pius XII openly credited Niehans' treatment with the last four productive years of his life. It is known that other world leaders and celebrities have also been treated.

Among them are German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the kings of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, and such notables as Bernard Baruch, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Gloria Swanson and Somerset Maugham. Noel Coward and Hedda Hopper, who readily proclaim the beneficial results of Niehans' cure.

Niehans' Shadow. The doctor himself refuses almost religiously to divulge the names of his famous patients. Nor is it known what he charges. But in view of this ever increasing evidence of his success, one Montreux doctor told this reporter recently, "We of the medical profession in Switzerland now live in the shadow of Niehans."

Now, for the first time, the truth of these words is being officially recognized by the medical profession itself.

Fifteen leading European medical authorities, among them Prof. Alfred Kment of Vienna and Hermann Hoepke of the University of Heidelberg, have just published an important work called "Cell Research and Cellular Therapy," in which they credit Niehans with revolutionary discoveries which may well change the practice of medicine.

It took more than 30 years for this recognition to be accepted by the medical community at large.

Ever since 1931, when Dr. Niehans made his first injection of fresh cells into the muscular tissues of a dying woman, his colleagues bitterly condemned his premise that, since the body is an agglomeration of cells (each human is composed of some 40,000,000,000 of them), the logical way to treat its ailing cells is to reinforce them with young cells from the one animal free from cancer, the lamb.

Foreign Matter. Heretofore, doctors contended that the human body would reject foreign cells because they were alien to the host. One eminent professor, Hans Schmidt, who has worked 20 years on allergy, even went so far as to declare that the patient would die eight minutes after the injection.

"But I use fresh cells," retorted Niehans, "and they are compatible with those of the human body."

Reinforcing sick cells with fresh cells formed the basis of the experiments made by Dr. Alexis Carrel, a conferee of the Swiss doctor. In fact, Carrel and Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, both now dead, were two of Paul Niehans' most loyal supporters. Like Carrel, Niehans worked on the paracelsus principle that "the heart heals the heart, the lung the lungs," and so on.

If a person was suffering from a weak heart, he injected cells from the heart of an unborn lamb. If a dam age had been caused by radiation, such as X-ray (in the future, it could be the atomic bomb) he used bone marrow cells from the unborn lamb and, each time, the results were favorable.

These new cells he compared to an army of unconquerable fresh troops, marching through the intercellular spaces of the human body to the front, renewing life and stimulating the production of fresh, healthy cells.

Niehans' method for doing this came about by chance. But to understand his readiness to seize this chance, it is important to know something of his background.

Leading Surgeon. His father was the leading surgeon of Berne, his birthplace. As a boy he dreamed of becoming a doctor like his father, but his mother—to whom he was devoted—wanted him to become a minister in the Protestant church. So he studied theology at the universities of Berne, Neuchâtel, Oxford and Berlin, being graduated with honors. This brought him to the crossroads.

Should he continue in the ministry or return to his first love, medicine? He chose medicine, enrolling as a medical student at the University of Berne, and after receiving his degree—he concentrated on internal medicine first, as assistant to his father in the Berne General Hospital, then as chief, successively, in its heart, maternity, urological and diabetic wards.

From internal medicine he shifted to surgery and, in 1912, signed up with the Swiss Red Cross ambulance service for duty in the Balkan Wars, working day and night in the Serbian army hospital at Belgrade. His reputation for saving lives earned him the highest Serbian decoration, which being a caval-



DR. PAUL NIEHANS

ry officer in the Swiss army, he couldn't accept. However, King Peter I insisted upon awarding it to him, regardless of protocol.

Two years later he volunteered for duty with the Swiss International Red Cross in World War I. As chief of the medical division on the Austrian front, he looked after 10,000 soldiers. At the end of the war he accepted the post of head surgeon of the hospitals in the Swiss State of Vaud, of which Montreux is a part.

Though specializing in surgery, he constantly sought new methods of treatment and, as far back as 1927, experimented with the transplantation of cellular tissues. April, 1931, came his grand opportunity. His phone rang. It was the chief of the hospital: "A young surgeon has accidentally injured the parathyroid of a woman upon whom he was operating for goiter. She has been seized with convulsions and is dying. You have had experience in transplanting glands. Graft the parathyroid glands of an animal upon her and do it quickly."

Inspiration Comes.

Hurriedly, Dr. Niehans performed a caesarian upon a pregnant ewe, extracted its parathyroid gland and made ready for the woman. She arrived on a stretcher in a state of violent convulsion and all but dead. It is against the law in Switzerland to operate upon a dying person.

Yet, in order to help this woman, the doctor would have to slit her skin and slip the mass of young cells beneath it. Suddenly he was seized by an inspiration. Why not grind the parathyroid gland of the animal, add a salt solution and inject this fluid tissues of the patient?

Impelled by the courage which comes with desperation, he risked the new technique on the dying woman. Once the needle with its healing army of fresh cells, pierced her skin she lay still.

After hours of anxious waiting, she revived and after a period of rest, recovered to enjoy an active life until her death three years ago at age 94.

Her recovery marked the birth of cellular therapy.

Since that day in 1931, Dr. Niehans has administered 25,000 injections without losing a single life in the process. From that time he has devoted all his waking hours with the exception of another tour of duty in World War II, to cellular therapy research.

Dr. Niehans' cream-stucco, three-storied Clinique du Prairie where he carries on his work and experiments is at Carens, a suburb of Montreux. His home, a stately white villa framed by dark pines, crowns a hill at Burier, a 10-minute walk from the clinic.

Though 81, Dr. Niehans appears to be a healthy, vigorous man in his early 60s. His cheeks are rosy, his gray hair thick and his blue eyes keen.

Familiar Sight. Brisk-stepping, hatless (he wears neither top coat nor hat in winter or summer), he is a familiar figure on the streets of Montreux. His erect, military bearing and general appearance is that of a Hohenzollern—his mother was a half sister of the late German kaiser. Once the owner of expensive racing cars, he now prefers going on foot to the hotels and villas which house his patients.

In the past Montreux, "the rose of Switzerland," existed solely for the pleasure of kings, queens and their courts intent upon a holiday. Its attractions were the gold and white domed gambling casino, the sumptuous cream villas bordering the Quai des Fleurs, the exotic gardens and blue Lake Geneva, framed by the snow-capped Alps.

Now, rich, poor, high and low, come for a different reason: Cellular therapy. Dr. Niehans accepts only one out of 10 patients. Some refuse to comply with his after treatment rules: No concentrated alcohol, tobacco, violent ray lamps, hot baths, sun-bathing, drugs (if possible) or hormones. Others do not pass the test.

dent until three months later.

Contrary to the charlatans who claim to be associates of Niehans (he has none) and to the unethical writers of so-called

"authorized" biographies, cellular therapy does not turn back the calendar but it does give renewed energy, a wonderful sense of well-being and has

## BARKLEY STATUE SLATED

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14 (AP)—A life-size statue of the late Alben Barkley will be dedicated Oct. 3 in the State Capitol rotunda.

The bronze figure of Barkley, former U. S. senator and vice president, was cast in Rome.

It will occupy the remaining vacancy in the "Hall of Fame." Other statues include those of Abraham Lincoln, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis and Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the state's most famous doctor.

cured an amazing range of diseases. Dr. Niehans is his own guinea

pig, trying out injections upon himself before administering them to others.

## BEST TO BE BROKE

In Denmark, a prison inmate receives a bill for room and board, and the only way he can avoid payment is to prove he has no money.

## COLORADO'S LARGEST LAKE

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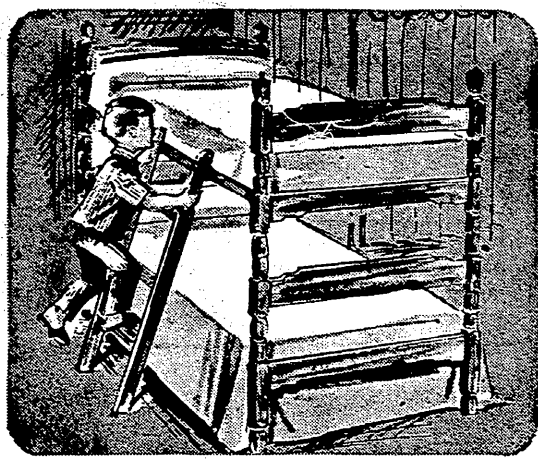
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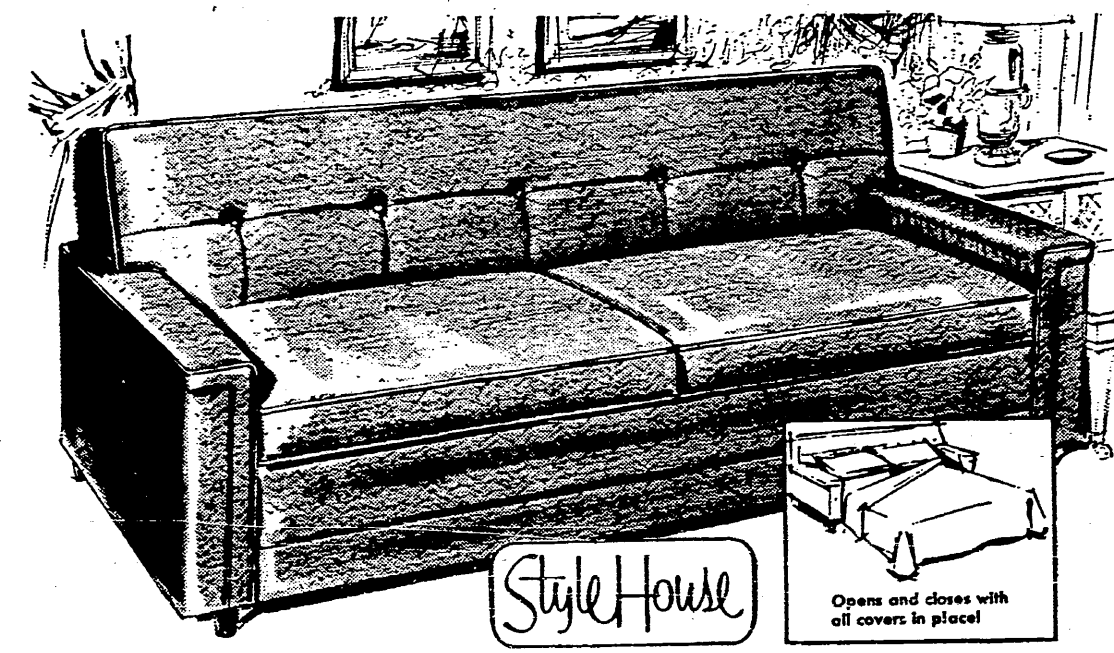
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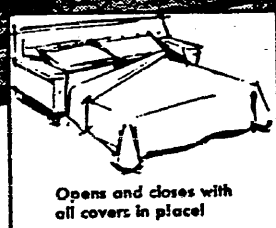
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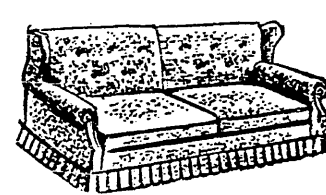
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